

QUEEN VICTORIA DEAD.

Her End Came Peacefully Last Evening.

Summary of Her Life and the Great Events of Her Reign.

The Prince of Wales is now King Edward VII.



VICTORIA.

A gracious monarch—woman more than queen—The whole world sorrows at her death today. Her ears are dead to sounds of strife or fray. Peaceful her death, as her brave life had been. Of noble soul, of sweet and gracious mien, Of tender heart, where sorrow oft held sway, She passed from life as, after the long day The weary reaper turns toward home, at e'en. Let the great world its signs of sorrow bring, Heap high the throne with emblem and with wreath; Let one sad wail throughout her empire ring; Her long, great reign is ended—by King Death. But she went smiling o'er the mist-veiled flood To greet her husband, and to meet her God.

—(Boston Evening Transcript.)

Victoria I, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, died at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, yesterday at 6:45 p.m. The news was received in America about noon; owing to the difference in time. The official notice of her death was announced in London by the following telegram from the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor:

Osborne, 6:45 P. M.
My beloved mother has just passed away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren.
Albert Edward.

It now transpires that early in December the Queen's health began to fail, but royal orders were issued to conceal this fact from the public. No knowledge of her illness was made public until Friday when the collapse came, and since that time there has been no doubt of the fatal ending of the sickness. Though unconscious most of the time since Friday she was conscious the last hours of her life and did not suffer at all.

The Victoria era thus ends in the beginning of the twentieth century and Queen Victoria has the record of not only being the oldest English ruler, but having the longest reign.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LIFE IN BRIEF.

Queen Victoria was born May 24, 1819. She made her first appearance at court Feb. 24, 1831.

The death of her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837, made her Queen.

Her coronation took place in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838.

The Queen announced Oct. 14 her intention to marry Albert.

The royal marriage was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, Feb. 10, 1840.

The Princess Royal, now the Empress Frederick, was born Nov. 21, 1840.

Albert Edward, now King Edward VII., long known as the Prince of Wales, was born Nov. 9, 1841.

Princess Alice Maud Mary was born April 25, 1843.

Prince Alfred was born Aug. 6, 1844.

The Princess Helena was born May 25, 1846.

The Princess Louise was born March 18, 1848.

Prince Arthur was born, May 1, 1850.

Prince Leopold was born April 7, 1853.

Princess Beatrice was born, April 14, 1857.

William II. of Germany, the Queen's first grandson, was born Jan. 27, 1859.

The Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, died March 16, 1861, aged seventy-five years.

Death of the Prince Consort occurred Dec. 14, 1861, after three days' illness.

Prince of Wales married Princess Alexandra, March 10, 1863.

Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, eldest son of King Edward VII., and long heir presumptive to the throne, born Jan. 8, 1864.

George, Duke of York, son of King Edward VII., now heir apparent to the throne, was born June 3, 1865.

Proclamation in London of the Queen as Empress of India, May 1, 1876.

Birth of the Queen's first great-grandchild, daughter of the Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, May 12, 1879.

Royal jubilee on the completion of fifty years of Victoria's reign, June 21, 1887.

Duke of Clarence, heir presumptive, died at sea returning from Ashanti, Jan. 14, 1892.

To us, who find it difficult to stand outside and to consider events in their true proportion, the period seems like a grand triumphal march. To those of us who can remember English life as it was in the forties, the changes that have fallen upon the country are nothing short of a transformation. We are transformed indeed; we no longer think as we did; our daily manners and customs are changed; our views of things are changed; from peer to peasant we are one and all transformed. And no one regrets the change; the younger folk, indeed, do not understand it; they have been born in the later Victorian period; to their minds things have always been as they are.

More figures go for nothing. That is to say, very few people can realize millions or can understand what they mean. If I set down a few it is for the sake of defining what would otherwise seem vague assertions. For instance, I propose a broad statement that during this long period there has arisen in the national mind such a spirit of enterprise, endeavor and achievement, as has no parallel in our history except in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Now, as then, the people have been restless; it is a strange quality in our Anglo-Saxon race that from time to time we become restless; this restlessness has shown itself in colonization, in emigration, in research, in discovery, in invention—in changes of every kind.

GREAT BRITAIN'S GROWTH.

As for figures then: The actual increase in the area of the British Empire during the last sixty years has been about three and a half millions of square miles; but, since mere hill and plain do not make a country richer, it is well to add that this area is peopled by at least eight millions, whom we are gradually civilizing. Apart from this extension there has been created, absolutely created out of nothing, new populations—of four millions in Australia, and nearly a million in New Zealand, with noble cities which for the splendor of their buildings and the excellence of their government may stand beside the finest cities of the Old World. In fact, there have arisen four great nations—Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand—any of which must in the nature of things become, nominally as well as actually, sovereign and independent. To my mind this is the most important political event of the century. The great problem of the immediate future will no longer be the preservation of those states under the Union Jack, but the preservation of friendship and alliance of all four, with the Mother Country first and with each other next. Let it be the greater glory of this reign to lay the foundation of such an alliance; let us establish the beginnings of a sentiment, based upon common language, common origin, common institutions, such as may make enmity between any two of these new countries impossible.

A few more figures: We have lost, of our own people, ten millions by emigration. Yet we have advanced from twenty-five to forty millions. In 1837 railways were only just beginning; there are now over twenty thousand miles in these islands. The carrying power of our shipping has increased from three millions of tons to twenty-seven millions. Our textile manufacturers have increased fourfold; our foreign trade sixfold. This is enough of figures. They will afford at least, even though they are not fully grasped, an idea of progress which is astonishing and unprecedented.

NOT A PEACEFUL REIGN.

We have not achieved and maintained the extension of empire without war. It cannot be said that the reign of Queen Victoria has been peaceful. It can, however, be said that her armies have maintained their ancient honor. We have carried on wars all over the world. We

have had a great war with Russia; another in India. We have had wars in Afghanistan, Abyssinia, Ashanti, Benin, Burmah, Chitral, Canada, New Zealand and Egypt.

If the reign has not been one of peace abroad it has been one of pacification at home. The reign opened ominously. There was a depression of agriculture far more threatening than that which at present obtains. The farm laborers, by hundreds of thousands were on the parish; they were angry and gloomy; riches were blazing everywhere. In the towns a wild Chartism was looking for the overthrow of our institutions and the establishment of a republic; a spirit of discontent was everywhere; of loyalty to the crown there was none below a certain social level. What has happened? The revolutionary party has vanished; now and then one may hear a wild word shouted at a Hyde Park meeting; it evokes no response; there is no longer any party which seriously purposes any change in the constitution. The whole nation is united in loyalty.

What has effected this change? Prosperity partly. But the successive measures of reform in a still greater degree. What we commonly call reform is the extension of the franchise, a thing of importance, no doubt, but of small importance compared with the various reforms which have affected the daily life of the people.

Formerly the mill-owner and the mine-owner took the children at six and seven years of age and worked them all day long in the run of the mill, sometimes all night. That power was taken from them; it was proclaimed by Act of Parliament that a man shall not have power to work a hand more than so many hours a day.

DEBTOR'S PRISON ABOLISHED.

Next in importance was the abolition of the Debtor's Prison. When the Queen ascended the throne it was possible to lock up a man for life who owed a few shillings. Think of the barbarity, the stupidity of it! Think what a burden, what a terror, was taken from life when those accursed walls of the Fleet and the Queen's Bench were thrown down!

To these acts add the abolition of flogging in the army and navy. Remember that in 1837 every captain of a ship had it in his power to flog a man for anything without trial—to give him three dozen lashes or as many dozen as he pleased. There were cases in which, to make the man smart, the captain flogged the last man down from the yards. It is wonderful that our sailors fought as they did. This reform affected the whole of that great class from which the army and navy are recruited. They can now enlist without fear of degradation. Hence, the laces, both of soldiers and of sailors, are stamped with a brighter, prouder air than formerly.

Again, since the whole nation has received the right of vote, it was shameful that any single man should remain uneducated. So the Education act was passed. A man may no longer keep his child away from school but he has nothing to pay for his schooling. We are turning out every year boys and girls whom we have not only taught to read, but whom we have made eager and greedy readers.

It is, therefore, fortunate that the stamp has been taken off the newspaper and the duty off paper, for a cheap press and cheap literature have been rendered possible for this army of readers. They cry continually for more. Journals sell by the half million. For those who desire more serious reading and study there are springing up everywhere free libraries by means of which the people command for nothing the whole literature of their country, past and present.

By these acts, by the repeal of the Corn Laws, by the amendment of the Poor Law, by the reform act of 1867, by

cheap postage, by rapid communication, by cheaper food supplies, cheaper rent, cheaper clothes, better lodgings, higher wages, the admission of holidays, the old discontent has been driven away so completely that it is well-nigh forgotten.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE.

It is impossible to ignore the achievements of science. We have rendered it possible to perform any operation—the most cruel—upon a patient painlessly. What a step is this! We are carried cheaply all over the island by steam—we who formerly never left our native village. We can send messages all over the world in a moment—distance is annihilated. We can transact business without leaving our office; we can preserve scenes acted upon all the movements of the sea; our ships are scientific instruments, and our machines do things that formerly required skilled intelligence.

These things and many more on which there is no space to dwell—among others art, music, literature—belong to, and increase the Victorian glory. Great and abiding shall be the name and fame for all time of that gracious lady who welcomed and encouraged every one of these great arts for the advance of humanity. It is not the part of a sovereign to advance personally any branch of endeavor; it is the art of a wise sovereign to encourage all who attempt and all who succeed.

KING EDWARD VII.

It is under the style of King Edward VII that the Prince of Wales will be proclaimed as king. His mother has always expressed the desire that he should reign under the name of King Albert, that is to say by the name borne by her lamented husband. But Albert sounds unfamiliar and foreign to English ears, and it will be in deference to the wishes of his people that the prince will figure in his story as King Edward VII.

The first official intimation to him of his accession to the throne will come from the premier, the prime minister and secretary of state for the home department. The two ministers will then hasten to London and will take steps for having the prince proclaimed king and emperor.

This will be done for the first time in the courtyard of St. James' palace by the royal heralds, mounted on horseback, arrayed in the gorgeous gold embroidered, mediævally-fashioned tabards of their office, after public attention has been attracted by the silver clarion of the state trumpeters. While the herald reads the proclamation, which will commence with the time-honored words, "For as much as it is pleased Almighty God to call her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria to another world," etc., the assembled cavalry and infantry of the guard will remain at present arms, while guns will be fired on the horse guards' parade by batteries of the Royal Horse artillery. A similar proclamation will be made from the steps of the mansion house by the lord mayor of London, who will be arrayed in his state robes and attended by the aldermen and officers of his household. The new king will be compelled to return at once from Osborne to London, and immediately on his arrival will summon a meeting of the privy council, this being the only occasion on which the privy council, which now numbers nearly 300 members, will meet in its entirety. At this council the new king will confirm the existing ministers in their office, will receive the oaths of allegiance and the homage individually from all present, while they in their turn will be sworn afresh by the clerk of the council, and then the tenor of the first proclamation of the sovereign to his people will be read and approved "in council."

The coronation of the new king is likely to be delayed for several months. Indeed Queen Victoria was not crowned until she had been a year on the throne. The coronation will take place in Westminster abbey, and will be a spectacle of great grandeur. All the peers will appear in their robes of state, with their coronets in their hand which they don at the same moment when the prime minister places the crown of Great Britain on the head of Edward VII.

The Peanut Plant for the Parlor.

"Few persons are, perhaps, aware that a thing of beauty is a common peanut plant, growing singly in six or eight inch pots and grown indoors in the colder months," observed a florist recently. "Kept in a warm room or by the kitchen stove a peanut kernel planted in a pot of loose mellow loam, kept only moderately moist, will soon germinate and grow up into a beautiful plant. It is in a similar way that the peanut planters test their seeds every year, beginning even early in the winter, and the facility with which the seeds will grow in this way has suggested to many Southern flower lovers the possibility of making the useful peanut an ornamental plant for the sitting room window. As the plant increases in size and extends its branches over the sides of the pot in a pendant manner, there are few plants of more intrinsic beauty. The curious habit of the compound leaves of closing together like the leaves of a book on the approach of night or when a shower begins to fall on them is one of the most interesting habits of plant life. And then, later on, for the peanut is no ephemeral wonder, enduring for a day or two only, the appearance of the tiny yellow flowers and putting forth of the peduncles on which the nuts grow imparts to this floral rarity a striking and unique charm all its own. There is nothing else like it and florists throughout the country might well add the peanut plant to their list of novel and rare things."—(Washington Star.)

In a certain parish near Dumfries, Scotland, a newly made elder was summoned to the sick bed of a parishioner. Being naturally a bashful man, he was in great anxiety as to the "prayer he was to put up," and wished to avoid going altogether. At length he was persuaded by his wife and started on his errand. On his return his wife greeted him with the query: "And how did we get on, William?" "Oh, grand! He was dead."

Steps have been taken, by cutting off the adjoining buildings from the Paris Louvre by a thick wall, to give protection to the art treasures in case of fire.

The number of places with electric light is already greater in Germany than that of places illuminated by gas—900, against 850.

It is the custom of the Alabama District of the United Mine Workers to elect a negro as Vice President.

The population of Europe is 381,000,000, an increase of 79,000,000 since 1870, an annual increase of about three millions.

Disaster in the Indian Ocean.

The British steamer Kaisari, which sailed from Rangoon on November 23 for Reunion, has been wrecked at Reunion. Twenty-five of the persons on board the vessel, including the captain, lost their lives. Reunion is an island in the Mascarene group, Indian Ocean, forming a French colony. It has no natural port, and its anchorages are insecure.

The Agreement Signed.

A message was received Friday from Minister Conger, at Peking, stating that the Chinese plenipotentiaries had signed and delivered the protocol. This removes the last doubt that had arisen as to the sealing of the agreement, for it would not have been accepted by the Spanish minister, who is the dean of the corps, unless it bore all the seals and signatures necessary to give it full force.

Prof. Elisha Gray of Chicago, associated with Prof. Graham Bell in the perfection of the telephone and more recently prominent in connection with the invention of submarine signalling, died suddenly Sunday night. He had been east about a year and a half, actively engaged in developing this idea. He was stricken while on the street and was carried into a neighboring house, where he died.

Charles Farrell of Dublin has made a

record for himself by sending seven sons to the South African war. Learning of this Queen Victoria recently sent him a check for a considerable sum.

Principal W. M. Newton, of the Vermont Methodist seminary, has received a call to take the Congregational pulpit at Randolph.

Jobb Faber, of Berlin, founder of the Faber lead pencil factory is dead. He was 84 years old.

"There's no use o' talkin'," said Brocco Hob, "this eastern education is splendid."

"Have you visited any of our public schools?"

"Yes, and they are fine. That scheme of havin' all the children hold up their hands every time the teacher speaks to 'em is great. It gives 'em practical training for the real battle of life, in which knowin' when to throw up both hands and doin' it in a hurry may mean so much."—(Washington Star.)

Little Helen was making her first visit to Grandma's. When Grandma put her to bed at night, she could not understand why Helen refused to say her prayers to her. At last the little girl indignantly exclaimed: "I say my prayers to God, and not to folks!"

OUR LINEN SALE . .

has been a great success as usual. Everything as advertised and no one disappointed. We shall continue the prices on some of the goods but many numbers are closed out and cannot be bought at the price we sold them at.

OUR BIG CUT ON Winter Jackets, Capes and Furs

will now be in order, and a visit to our Cloak Room won't be time wasted. . . .

30 Boucle Capes, Fur Trimmed, \$2.50, were \$5.00.

10 Fine Light Colored Jackets, \$9.98, were \$20.00 each.

10 Heavy New Markets, \$2.50, were \$10.00 and \$12.00.

LOUGEE BROS. & SMYTHE.

SEVEN DAYS MORE

—OF—

Our Annual Sale of Linens

—AND—

Housekeeping Goods.

It's not too late to connect with the values in Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Crashes, Cottons, Bed Spreads etc., advertised in last week's issue.

Here are some new Lots which we have added since the sale opened.

100 yards of Heavy 72 inch Bleached Double Satin Damask, never sold less than \$1.25 per yard, at 96 cents per yard in 2, 2½ and 3 yard lengths.

All carefully selected patterns.

1 Lot Heavy Pure Linen Cream Damask, the kind your Grandmother used to have. (Block Pattern.) No starch or dressing in the finish, 50 cents yd.

Don't forget the following—

Napkins, at 50c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 to \$3.75 per dozen.

Towels, " 2c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 12½c to 75c each.

Bed Spreads at 59c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.49 to \$3.50 each.

Get what you need and save while the Sale is in progress.

LAWRENCE P. LEACH'S,

75 RAILROAD STREET.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

"Keeping Everlastingly at it, brings Success"

. . . in advertising as well as other things.



KING EDWARD VII.